### FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY. Publishers and Proprietors.

Office: Corner Fifth and Rusk Streets. FORT WORTH.

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BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PAID. BY MAIL-IN ADVANCED BY MAIL-IN ADVANCED BY Daily and Sunday, six months.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday
The Sunday GAZETTE, (16 to 84 pages), 1 yr
The Sunday GAZETTE, (17 to gages), one year The Sanday GAZETTE, (18 to 28 pages), 191 The Weekly GAZETTE, (18 pages), one year 1 00 By carrier in the city and suburbs, 25 cents a week or \$1 per month.

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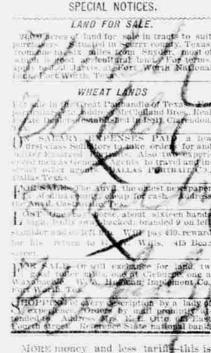
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April 11 1830.



ie demand of the people.

THE war is over, thanks, very largely, to the Farmers' Alliance. The people are weary of legislation on the past. The "farmers' movement" will benefit every interest in the land save that of the few, and should be encouraged.

NORTHWEST and West Texas are disfranchised as the case now stands. simple justice demands a reapportionment of the state in time for the next election. Taxation without representaion is undemocratic, unrepublican and anjust.

THE Fort Berthold Indian reserva-Vion of 1,600,000 acres of land in North Dakota has been thrown open to settlement by the president. Giving land to the settler in that hyperborean region of blizzards, frost and snow is like making him a present of an iceberg.

DR. MACUNE did not run the Cincinnati convention. Indeed it was declared | the North and South every day. that the brethren were onto the doctor

whose honesty and sincerity they were by no means sure of. That free pass on which he traveled to the convention. and other quite obvious manifestations of his friendship and partiality for corporations, did the business for the good doctor.

THE next senator from Texas will be a man who canvasses his claims to the honor before the people. The masses are weary of the aristocracy of the senate chamber, and will draw the senators nearer to them by electing he man who presents his claims or through an election of senators by a direct vote of the people.

WHATEVER else of criticism men may wish to indulge of the Alliance. et this be set down to its credit: The Alliance has educated the farmer to think and talk, and if the politician imagines that appeals to the past will longer hold men in party line, let him look to Hampton, Gordon and Ingalls and be convinced that the people are aroused to the need of legislation for men now on the earth and the gold bug and tariff baron must go.

AT the Denver congress the Texas delegates offered a resolution calling upon congress to code the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they are situated, and asking that such lands shall be devoted to the cause of education. It was proper that the resolution should come from Texas. because it is the only state that is not interested in such a cession. Texas already owns the public lands in her borders, and would not share in the benefits of a cession of such lands to the states. Our lands belong to us alone, and the general government has nothing to do with them or their disposi-

THE Republicans have been in control of the government for thirty years, and the result is the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many. The gold bug and the tariff baron have had their day and are now having it: but the people are in the saddle and will ride down both. Democracy, since 1861, has not been in complete possession of the national government; once they have had the presidency and lower house, but a Republican senate was an obstacle. If Democracy will be true to the people and adopt as a battle cry, More Money and Less Tariff Taxes, the party will win next year a famous victory and complete control of the government.

DISCORDANT ELEMENTS.

The utterly inconsequental character of the Cincinnati platform just adopted, is evident from the eight-hour plank. That plank was the work of the industrial unions of Eastern cities, chiefly those of Massachusetts. What s there in common between the just demands of the Western farmer and the eight-hour movement among the government, having the power, should enget an elohi-hour law binding alike upon all employers of labor in he country. The first to rebel against t would be the farmers. They would farm hand that works less than sixteen hours a day is an exception. Therefore, the quasi indorsement of such a plank by the Alliance members in the convention proves how successfully the walking delegates and the bummer element of the cities worked their rabbit foot on the man with the hoc. The eight hour movement may do for the artisans and mechanics of the crowded cities of the East, who would gain by it more time for reading and social enjoyment. But the want of it is not one of the causes that underlie the distress affecting chiefly the agricultural classes. And to insert a demand for it in a political platform announcing the creed of a new party organized ostensibly and chiefly in the interest of the agricultural class appears to be deliberate, triffing and a real mockery. No third party with a confession of faith like that is going to catch many of the farmers of the country.

## "RACE WARS" NORTH AND SOUTH.

If the Northern press would recogrize the negro as a man and not as a ek man, the "race wars" with which forthern newspapers periodically regale their readers would be less plentiul. If a difficulty occurs between two men of different colors in the South, at Sweetheart, set up the yell and all the pack cry out in chorus: "Race war," "Intimidation of negroes," etc., etc. With so large a population of negroes in the South it is not unnatural that white and black roughs occasionally collide, or that white roughs or black roughs may wantonly assail a man of different color. Such things happen in the North, but as most of the people in that section are white, there is no text for a "race war" headline, not even when Americans and Irish or Dutch and French collide. More fights occur between white men in the South than between whites and blacks, and more whites than blacks are shot at and wounded and killed by whites in the South, but there is no "race war," no chance for political capital, and such papers to advertise the South to its | 1892 shall fairly represent the people of disadvantage. But if the human nature in man breaks out between white over the state. Unless this reapport this class of wools increased and black skins, rather than between tionment is made before the next from 451,128 pounds in the first men of the same color, the jaundiced 'intimidation" in what is but the pure cussedness that finds exemplication in

The truth is, that Southern white assembly will be chosen based upon! As there is very little earpet wools

men avoid difficulties with negroes and frequently under provocations that would be speedily resented were the offender a white man. A "Yankee" is far more likely to resent the swaggering, bullying and general offensiveness of too many town negroes than a Southern man is. Southern men are accus tomed to it and pity the ignorance that prompts the imitative negro to copy the vices rather than the virtues of the white in towns. Not three days ago in this city a burly negro with his hat on one side of his head and a twocent cigar in one side of his mouth, went swaggering down Main street a la Sullivan, shoving white people to the right and left, who simply turned and looked at the brute, and laughed. Had the offender been a white man he would have been knocked into the street a dozen times. The South pities the negro, and, left undisturbed by the devilish partisanship of the North, there would be no trouble among the races. If the North would see more humanity in the negro and less angel, and more humanity in the Southern white man and less devil, and attend strictly to its own "race wars," it would be better for the negro and for the country.

## NEED OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

A republican form of government. where the people rule through their representatives in the legislative assemblies, demands that every citizen should have an equal voice in deciding questions of the general welfare. As a perfect ratio ef representation is departed from in that degree power is withdrawn from one that is his due and given to another that is not his due.

To make this proposition plainer and nore striking, we turn to the inexorable logic of figures. They show the conulation of each senatorial district in Texas. The representative districts are as unequal in population as these comparisons show the senatorial districts to be, but the argument cannot be emphasized by adding to the figures submitted.

DISTRICT.		Lolimin Loburt	
	TS90	1880.	
First	1 59,865	44,941	
Second		61,563	
Third	26,731	25,117	
Fourth		49,000	
Fifth	74.679	48,706	
Sixth		51.900	
Seventh		56,475	
Eighth	69,231	128,736	
Ninth		55,078	
Tenth	44.980	10.105	
Eleventh	66,999	10.70	
Twelfth		69,611	
Thirteeuth	61,159	50,148	
Fourteenth		G1.618	
Ffteenth		Ect 160	
Sixteenth		51,920	
Seventeenth		41,196	
lighteenth	77.307	180, 450	
Nineteenth	eta thebra	10.847	
Twentieth	186,0005	63,568	
Twenty-first		50,700	
Twenty-second	59,910	40,121	
Twenty-th mi	66.553	49.369	
Twenty-four	73,618	49,005	
Twenty-drit	63,935	18.788	
Twenty sixth	94.719	49.991	
Twenty-seventh		65,817	
Twenty-eighth	104,970	61,496	
Twenty mutu	20,200	47,736	
Thirtieth		32,623	
Thirty-nest	50,063	60.888	

make their appeal with an elequence

city mechanics of the East? Suppose the that the spirit of justice cannot resist. With a state population of 2,235,-000 and a senate of thirty-one members the ratio of representation is one to 72,000. The districts that fall below this ratio are the First, Third, never respect it, for to do so would Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twentythird, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth. The others have a surplus of population. The most notable instances of disparity are the Third and Twenty-eighth districts, one with only 26,731 persons in it, the other with 104,872. One man in the Third district has as much power in the senate, speaking through his representative, as four in the Twentyeighth. The sixteen districts in which the population is deficient have one member in the senate to 62,500 persons. The fifteen districts in which there is a redundant population have one member to 82,300 persons. One million people have sixteen senators to look after their interests, while 1,235,000 have only fifteen senators to defend them

It is ten years since the state was apportioned into senatorial and representative districts. In ten years population has shifted from the East to the West. The unrepresented population is nearly all west of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, because in that territory the growth has been greatest. Compare the Third district with the Nineteenth, in 1880 and 1890. The Third numbered 25,117 souls in 1880. and the Nineteenth 25,847. After ten years the Third had but 26,731, while once the Northern Tray, Blanche and the Nineteenth had 64,962. Compare, also, the Second and the Twentyeighth, with 61,563 and 61,436, respectively, in 1880, and 74,893 and 104,870, respectively, in 1890. They were nearly equal in numbers at the time the state was laid off in districts. Now they are far apart, so rapidly has the West out-

stripped the East in growth. To readjust on a more equitable basis these discrepancies that the lapse of a decade has made in different quarters of the state; to give the citizen of one part of the state an equal voice in governmental affairs with the citizen of another part; to guarantee a truly republican form of government, in which all men are equal, requires of us that the state shall be redistricted upon the basis of the population, as ascertained by the latest census returns, so that responding months of last year. affairs are simply used by Northern | the legislature that is to be elected in Texas as they are now distributed 20 per cent. The importation of election, it cannot serve the people press of the North sees "race war" and | until the election of 1894, when, supposing that the Twenty-third legislature will not neglect its duty in that respect as the Twenty-second did, an Kinley plan of exclusion.

the distribution of political strength as it stood in 1890.

A special session of the legislature is the only power to which the people can turn for relief before 1894. It rests with Governor Hogg to extend this relief to the people, or to withhold it from them. He has a precedent for such action in the calling of the legislature together by Governor Roberts in 1882, to reapportion the state, and the people approved the act. Such action is as necessary now as it was then, and the people look to Governor Hogg to give them the relief that can come from no other source.

### BEGINNING THE WORK.

Always the Democrats can depend on Barney Gibbs to have an idea for any emergency, and the fearlessness to advance it. The idea may not be the proper one, and it may be crude in its conception and imperfect in development; but it is an idea, nevertheless, and criticism of it often leads to amendments and emendations, and from these we arrive at a satisfactory solution of a difficult problem.

The suggestion offered by him to meet the demand for a larger circulation of money may be worthy of adverse criticism, but it is to the credit of the originator that the idea advanced by him, and the criticisms of it, will bring out other ideas that may unite to build up a practical system that can be seized upon as a basis of a liberal cur-

If other Democrats will put their wits to work, and come forward in behalf of their party with as much zeal as Barney Gibbs has shown, it will be well for the party.

The constant reduction of the national debt and calling in of bonds upon which the national bank circulation is based, is contracting the volume of money faster in that direction than increased coinage of silver can expand it. At the present rate of paying the debt, it will be entirely extinguished before 1900 and the national bank notes will have to be retired, wiping out several hundred millions of dollars. We must provide some other currency for this, or find some other basis than national bonds for its continuance. To answer this demand is the present duty of Democratic leaders.

PROVIDENCE AND M'KINLEY. Our Secretary Foster is a cheerful mule. "Providence is giving us good crops," says he, "and the McKinley bill will give us good prices." With good crops and good prices, the joint products of Providence and McKinley. he looks to see the third party movement dissolve and bring about the election of Harrison, whose inauguration will be enthusiastically cheered by a large attendance of the men who have given their names to the new party.

One important thing Mr. Foster fails to take account of, which may week his hopes. While Providence may give us good crops and the McKinley bill good prices, the good prices will not be for the crops, but for the manufactured articles that those crops must be exchanged for. There is nothing in the new tariff created by McKinley to add to the profits or the prosperity of the the free markets of the world, in competition with the cheapest labor. But when they go to town to buy their clothes, their farming implements, their salt, and the other necessaries of living, the beneficent working of the McKinley bill is brought home to them in higher prices. These are the "good prices" that Mr. Foster speaks of so exultingly. They are good, indeed, to the manufacturer who by that bill is given a monopoly of the home market and empowered to advance his prices several points, but the agriculturist who finds his living expenses increased by a large per cent on account of it will not consider that a good reason to vote for Harrison and the perpetuation of the McKinley protective tariff. That's where Mr. Foster made his mistake. The Cincinnati convention was made up of farmers and laborers, not of manufacturers.

THE M'KINLEY BILL AND WOOL. One of the much vaunted triumphs of the McKinley bill was the increase of the tariff on wool, intended of course to benefit the poor farmer by encouraging the rearing of sheep and the growth of wool. This desirable and praiseworthy end was to be reached by restricting or excluding the importa-

tion of foreign wool, which importation

was said to be the cause of the decline

of wool growing in this country. In order to show how well the law has accomplished the end in view the New York Times, the best tariff authority in the country, has compiled some figures from the treasury reports covering the months of January, February and March. The McKinley bill increased the tariff on wool of the first-class-clothing wool-10 per cent. The treasury reports show that the importation of this class of wool during the first three months of 1890, was 3, 645,479 pounds. During the first three months of 1891, the importation reached 12.871.790 pounds. In spite of the Mc-Kinley tariff, four times as much clothing wool was imported during the first quarter of this as during the cor-

The increase of tariff on wool of the second-class-combing wools-was about quarter of 1890, to 1,128,424 pounds in the same period this year. The importation of this class of wools was more than doubled under the Mo-

grown in this country, the tariff on that class of wools was heaped on in the most generous manner as a powerful stimulant to home production. The tariff was placed at 50 per cent on one grade and 32 on another, rates which are frequently doubled by the "sorting clause." a job prepared by the Wool Growers' association, and adopted by McKinley.

The importation of carpet wools during the first quarter of 1890 was 15,761,-848 pounds, and in the corresponding months of 1891 26,988,062 pounds, or nearly double.

The total increase of importa-

tions of the three classes of wool in the period named was the difference between 19,858,455 and 40,988,876 pounds. the latter being the quantity imported the first quarter this year, and the former the first quarter of last year.

Here is an increase in the importation of wool of more than 100 per cent under the McKinley bill, with a considerable increase in the tariff duty thereon, which of course the consumer must pay. It is a noteworthy fact also that there has been a decline instead of an increase in the price of Ohio clothing wool. And this is how the wool tariff operates in favor of the farmer. The only result from the increase has been so far that the farmer must pay more for his clothing than before. Now who is protected by that? Yet we are sometimes teld that the tariff is a minor consideration.

### A WAR OF CRANKS.

Kansas is the habitat of the crank. His breeding-place is further East, in Massachusetts generally, though he is native to all the New England states. and is hatched in considerable numbers as far West as the Western reserve of Ohio. But as soon as fledged the crank turns with unerring instinct toward Kansas, where the fullest development of that peculiar and offensive fowl is acquired. It is here that a republic of cranks has full sway, and here we can study the habits, thoughts, dispositions and vagaries of these extraordinary creatures in their aggregate relation to the world and in their individual relations with each other.

Without going very deeply or widely into this investigation, it is interesting to pay attention to a striking phase of the development of crankism in its bearing on two subjects of agitation now pres ent to the public mind. It is known that the prohibition cranks have their strongest foothold in Kansas. Here hey have had their greatest develop-

Such has been their stength of mempers that they have controlled the Republican party of the state since 1880, notwithstanding that they led it to disastrous defeat in 1882, and gave the state to the Democrats. But, tiring of the tameness of political life, after having swallowed the Republican party of that state the cranks thirsted for more excitement, and threw themselves into the Farmers' Alliance movement. Whether the Farmers' Alliance cranks are of the same breed as the prohibition cranks, we cannot say. It is probable, however, that they came from the same nests, and they may be considered as one. However that may be, the bankrupt the last one of them. The Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, crop producers. The cotton and wheat thing we want to point out is that and corn growers still have to sell in there is the opening of bitter war between the adherents of St. John and of Sockless Simpson, St. John says of Simpson's party that it is another whisky party. Simpson hasn't been heard from, but he will be, for the crank is never at a loss for retort, and is bound to have the last word. There is war in the crank family of Kansas, and now the country will gather around the borders of that state and attend the circus that is to take place.

## DEMOCRATIC CLUB SAYINGS.

A man doesn't have to stuff cotton in his ears and a corn cob in his mouth to be a Democrat. He must hear, discuss and investigate and then abide by the wisdom majority in convention assembled here he is represented by delegates. The people want to know what a political

party is for as well as what it is against. This thing of the secretary of the United States treasury running to New York and dropping a few millions in a few favored banks, to relieve the financial stringency in the South and West, is like a farmer havin to go to mill away over in the next county. This thing of banks not being allowed to loan money either on land or its products, is like the farmer who having gone way over in the next county to mill, finding a miller who wont grind his corn because it is re-

It is not in order for a Democratic club to indorse anybody or anything at present, but at the right time to express their views and preferences through delegates to conventions and in primaries.

If we are opposed to national banks as declared in all our Democratic platforms then are we opposed to all banks, if not what system do we favor! The people are expecting an answer from Democratic The Democratic party is in no danger

from a third party, but the voters are going to have more to say in shaping the policies of the party they vote with, hence the campaign of education The industrial classes can't be expected

to be in love with a banking system that doesn't permit a loan on their land or the products of their labor. As the peeple build and maintain

tion and organize literary and dramati societies for social improvement, so they will organize Democratic clubs to add to their political knowledge and improve their political condition. Every citizen, and especially if he has had the benefits of public schools, owes the country some of his time for the study of political questions; if he doesn't pay this debt he is dishonest.

Permanent Democratic clubs are going to be organized in every locality, and are com-ing to stay. They are not campaign affairs. be to the politics of the country hat churches are to religion, and what social and literary club circles are to society. The South and West are practically a

mil on tariff reform and free silver, and by means of Democratic citib discussions they will get together on the banking question The Russians are oppressing all the Jews because of a few usurers. We ought to loan them our financial system of national banks and mortgage companies. There are mor

men in the United States in proportion to opulation making money out of money prokerage than in any other country under

Both Democrats and Republicans had ust as well make up their minds to it, that ie men now controlling the circulati oppose everything, and propose nothing for change. The national banks won't even they say, it is better to loan a little mone at a high rate of interest, than more at a lov

Once upon a time there was a man nomi nated and elected governor solely because was in favor of some one thing. T other good men running against him wer prosed to everything in peneral and in fa-or of nothing in particular. Thereby hangs

the United States it is the Goutles that by the help of the government have a corner on the circulating medium and force higher rates of interest by means of restricted

In fact the young man in politics is a very independent individual and he will go ahead voting with the party that offers the most practical and fusiness-like plans for con-ducting the public service rather than with a party that undertakes to discipling him. The time has gone by when the test of political patriotism consisted of toting about with a torchlight procession in the wake of a brass band and doing violence to the lungs in open air meetings. The voter of to-day is not swayed by excitement and the blary of a brass horn. On the contrary, the aver-age American voter has become very tired of political buncomb and is doing a considerable thinking.— (Washington Post,

The influences that now control the govnment think it a very wise policy to t e many by a high tariff and then d ribute the money to a few by means of ensions and high official salaries. No sysom can be more demoralizing or more dis-couraging to the industrial classes. The ampuign of education will expose such solicies and will show that the industrious man hits one lick for the government favor-tes when he hits one for himself and

The Democratic party is what a majority of its voters make it in platforms of the party. A man that doesn't believe this is not a Democrat.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

Lawrence Gardner, secretary of the National association of Democratic clubs, redied with a smile when asked whether Democrats looked with any apprehension upon the third party movement: I do not hink they are losing any sleep over it. It convention are in doubt themselves as to whom they represent it might be well to have that question settled before any semi-ous consideration is given the movement. For myself, I sympathize to a certain extent with the movement. These men however, represent extreme views. They rec ognize, as the Democratic party does, the ills that exist in the financial system of the country, but the Democratic party proposes o care them by safe, proper and conservaive means, while these men propose ex-reme measures of doubtful character. The Democratic party, you know, is the people' orty. These men assembled in Cincinnati aim to be the people, and as such they claim to be the peoper, and as such they will find the Democratic party in sympathy with them in all their just grievances, and in all efforts to secure good government. It is hardly time to criticise the movement. t is not fair to an artist to criticise his sicture before it is completed, nor is it fair to criticise the work of such a gathering until it has been fully accomplished." Representative Crain of Texas: It will

help the Democrats and burt the Republicans. - St. Louis Republic. What are Democratic clubs here for it

not to discuss issues and suggest remedies for political evils! We don't need clubs to throw up hats and holler. Politics is a science. Office-retting is often the result of tricks, trades and con-binations, or fortuitous circumstances, therefore there should be political clubs

and students of politics not after offic-alone. It is in accord with Democrati-theories that they should come from all th walks of life. Fart was a lawyer and John was a fisherman, but both made good apos-Where the government retains a monop ly of issuing money high rates of interest in times of prolonged peace and plenty beens that "there is something dead up the

The Democratic party is not so much in need of leaders to shed tears over the cylls that are, as to suggest remedies even if they no better than estnip tes They migh ust as well shed tears in solitude, as they have lost their dramatic effect on the people. It is to be a campaign of education.

The fact that the third party was afraid to declare for or against the tariff or prohi-bition, showed it to be a drag net concern It won't be the first time men went to the creek to catch all the fish and caught none.

If the government will perform its constitutional duty and put money enough in circulation, each individual will look after getting his share and putting it in a safe place. It is the neglect of this government to organize a proper financial system that forces our people to borrow from foreign mortgage companies at high rates of in

Why not have a dual system, composed of national banks and banks of circulation, both doing business on notes of the same

## As Others See Us.

Shreveport Caucaslan The Fort Worth GAZETTE is doing good work for Fort Worth and Texas, and the people of Fort Worth and Texas encourage THE GAZETTE substantially.

The Newspaper of Texas Alexandria (La.) Times. Since doming its new \$5000 dress, the Fort Worth GAZETTE eclipses the Dal-las News in typographical appearance—it always excelled it in aprightliness—and can ss-and can now claim to be the newspaper of Texas.

### The Texas Way. Kansas City Times. Texas correspondents of sensational

newspapers will be apt to amend their ways now that sevenly lashes on the bare back has been judicially declared to be the proper corrective and antidote for the caper

### Enterprising as a News. Gatherer. Waco Plaindealer.

The Fort Worth GAZETTE Is among our most valued exchanges. It is a paper ex-hibiting great enterprise as a news-gatherer and an exponent of advanced for ism worthy of the patronage it receives. Long live THE GAZETTE.

### Specially and in Particular. The Fort Worth GAZETTE Says:

The price of wheat is constantly climb ng. Keep your eye on the Panhandle." Wichita county in particular. - [Wichita Heraid.

The price of wheat is constantly climbz. Keep your eye on the Panhandle Fort Worth Garrite. That's right. Keep your eye on the Pan handle and especially on Wilburger county. -{Harrold Telephone.

#### The Truth vs. History. BURNET, TEX., May 25, 1891.

Any ex-Confederate soldier who had experience in a Northern prison during the rebellion will please write me the facts of his experience there, and I will carefully preserve them as a memorial of our suffer ings, with the privilege of using them or extracts for the generous press who desire to publish the true story for searchers of e truth. I have several letters now sent me by the writers' own option giving the truth of our sufferings while prisoners of war. This is not done in a spirit of unkindness to any one, but purely to collect the truth, of which the half has not been told.

JAMES J. M. SMITH.

Editor Gazette.

# IT IS COMING.

A GREAT IMMIGRATION MOVE RAPIDLY FORMING.

Money and People Will Be in Texas in the Near Future-How Eastern Capitalian

Talk About the State of Teras.

Col. James Kincannon, vice-presented at the Southern national bank ity, who spends a great denthis city and who is admired a y all who know him, has recfrom a trip to New York wher Projan work for Texas. He was preporter yesterday and asked when dial intended to do about

feeling of unrest among the of the East. Europe is in condition and is draining scarcel a drop in the bull Europe is loaded with a

American securities, which of in America at a higher to ope. This is o favor of America I think will poss away. This washeat and cotton crops ar-"Again, the strained mon-of the South is due to the st manufacturing enterprises to the South, this necessital in the South. Of course, reased business demands

be come to put more more, in While speaking of the ca-dition of the South, I would of the opinion that Mr. Harr tration has greatly relaide ment of the South by the which it supported the nd his resolvetion is a nu

Thave been asked all kimis in regard to Texas, and have nformed that the estire the state as the most prop Union. Reports of the m prospects of the state are delight by Eastern cap as soon as the timeis at an end immi, money will pour late the investing in California, Nebras and Dakota, and now have this compelled to look for other Eastern states are worn out a chance of profit is now in To

quently they are inquiring at state, about bank stocks, man

enterprises, etc. They have that national bank stock in T 20 per cent per annua and a sums will seek this feed. T are assounded at the magis gra-of Texas cities and the cana-ment in the value of aericultura. And in fact, there is a set determinate the Fast to send money to Texas. the East to send money to Texas in sean of investment, "During my sojouen in New York, I me

a gentleman from Boston, who will a shout the country, climate, president in progress. Of course, I told him that Terms was the grandest state and had the most was the grandest state and had the most promising future of any state in the Union and Hearn that he is now uncking are as-ment to build a car factory at Beaumont, to be operated with a capital of \$500.00. Now there are the Now, there are thousands of other and tlemen in the East who will place the money in Texas as soon as this stringer passes away, and within the next law, a I think that the infinx of money and and

gration will be tremendous.
"But I am uneasy about this agricion of the free coinage of silver. I cook what would be the effect of free but i do know that these gold exina measure, the result of this i Anyway, I think that Anyway, I think that the United States, if it adepts a hi-the United States, if it adepts a hi-we must have a we must have currency, should make the com-value. However, we must have circulating medium—one that will demands of the country, and the mi

acquiring that medium is a mader for statesmen to solve."

Mr. Kincannon also expressed forestics highly delighted with the crop prespects, and said that the large cotten crop of last year and the outlook for a great wheat crop his year was rapidly convincion hades non that Texas was the state to soing heir money to.

## DISTRICT ALLIANCE.

The Formers in the Eleventh District Meet at Albany-A Large Attendance Auticipated-The Programme.

Correspondence of the Gazette

ALBANY, TEX., May 24 - The annual con vention of the Eleventh district of the Fa mers' Alliance will convene here an T day for a three days' session. The is a very large one, comprising to ties, and they will all be fully repo-A number of the leading oration attendance, and a good time is a The place selected for the meeting grove park, situated one-half mile ! courthouse, and containing space with plenty of magnificent shade fine water. Good seats and a routing been erected, and the natural beauty of the park has been recently enhanced by a num ber of boats placed on the lake and erection of a suspension bridge over lake into the grounds. The bridge beautiful piece of architectural skill 40 sixty feet in the center span. A barbered dinner will be prepared each day a numerous fat beeves, mutton and hors hat been donated, besides a liberal same money has been subscribed by chants and business men to assiorganization in entertaining their e guests. The Albany cornet band by received their new instruments as vary the speechmaking with their sw selections. Judge J. Z. Fisher will the address of welcome. The attention of a expected to be over 2000 a day, and A half is humping herself to see that all are mast welcome and comfortable in good earned

Rheumatism is an inflammatory dissus-sometimes beginning enddenly, sometimes coming on very gradually, for which Pe

ru-na is a ne been tested in all it is no exaggerat a specific for it. eutralises sens-the of the blood ands blood of acid accumulations, against heart complications, than Pe Those wishing a complete rhoumatism, acute and chro disorders, should send their address Peruna Medicine Company, Columbia Ohio, for a copy of The Family Physicial No. 3, which will be sent free.

THE Tull the time for which you are paid and All papers are

renew promptly. stopped on the day to which they are prepaid.